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ABSTRACT

To determine whether individuals with different sexual identities exhibit different amounts of touching behavior, 199 undergraduates completed the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) and a modification of the Touch Avoidance Measure (TAM). The BSRI produced scores indicating an individual's degree of association with both masculine and feminine traits. These scores were then used to divide the subjects into four categories: masculine (high masculine-low feminine behavior), feminine (low masculine-high feminine behavior), androgynous (high masculine-high feminine behavior), and undifferentiated (low masculine-low feminine behavior). The modified TAM contains 12 questions that measure an individual's touch avoidance of same-sex persons and of persons of the opposite sex. The subjects were asked to respond to the touching behavior questions according to one of four target situations: a male exhibiting typically masculine behavior, a male exhibiting typically feminine behavior, and females showing masculine or feminine behaviors. The results indicated that individuals with different sexual identities do exhibit different amounts of touching behavior, with the androgynous identity expressing the highest amounts and the feminine identity the least. (FL)

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IMPLICATIONS OF SEXUAL IDENTITY AND SEXUALLY IDENTIFIED SITUATIONS ON NONVERBAL TOUCH

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ABSTRACT

This study was concerned with differences in touching behavior in four sexually identified situations exhibited by different sexual identities as measured by the Bem Sex-Role Inventory. Results of MANOVA and MULDIS analysis indicated that individuals with differing sexual identities do express different amounts of touching behavior. The androgynous identity expressed the highest amounts and the feminine identity the least. Results are explained with reference t Henley's status discrepancy perspective concerning touch. Factor analysis also indicated differences across the four situations emphasizing the need to examine touching behavior within a situation and with/toward a specified target person.

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IMPLICATIONS OF SEXUAL IDENTITY AND

SEXUALLY IDENTIFIED SITUATIONS ON NONVERBAL TOUCH

The nonverbal mode of touch is one of the most important facets of communication. Touch allows individuals to relate to the world in which they live (Hall, 1966) and to stay in touch with themselves as individuals. Knowledge about the touch variable is limited, but research does suggest that one significant discriminator in touching behavior is the sex variable.

Past research findings indicate that greatest amounts of physical contact occur with opposite sex friends (Jourard & Rubin, 1968) and that females are touched more often than males (Henley, 1977; Heslin & Boss, 1975; Jourard, 1966; Jourard & Rubin, 1968). Findings also show males tend to avoid touching other males, but touching members of the same sex is not necessarily avoided by females (Leibowitz & Andersen, 1976; Montagu, 1971).

Such results concerning touch and the sex of subjects are often explained on the basis of sexual intent or context of intimacy (Henley, 1973; Montagu, 1971; Morris, 1971; Silverman, Pressman, & Bartel, 1973). If this theoretical assumption is sound, then why does only one sex feel free to express its motivation tactually and the other not (Henley, 1973 & 1977)? If communication is acknowledged as an interactional process ordered through normative constraints and perceptual processes of the interactants, a purely biological perspective only provides cursory explanation of male-female differences. The time has come to look beyond physical differences and confront societal norms and cultural assignment of appropriate role behaviors for men and women.

A plausible explanation which transcends physiological differences is status discrepancy. "Our touchability has to do with status, with not wishing to be touched by our inferiors and not daring to touch our superiors" (Morris,

1971, 143). Henley (1970 & 1973) reinterpreted results of earlier studies in light of such an assumption explaining that those of higher status (socio-economic status, males, and older people) touch those of lower status more. Observing status from a superior-subordinate perspective, asymmetrical relations emerge with the superior having the right to exercise touching while the subordinate does not (Goffman, 1956). Touching acts as cues symbolic of power, both to display for observers and to express for sender and receiver a power relation. In light of Henley's (1973) status perspective, males, because of their desire for power, control and dominance, touch others more than being touched themselves.

The sex variable in nonverbal communication research can be explained through typical sex-role stereotypes. Frieze and Ramsey (1976) state that our culture supports two classes of behavior, one set communicating dominance and status while the other area revolves around the expression of emotional warmth. It is possible to view these behavioral realms as consistent with sex-role stereotypes which view men as possessing instrumental traits while females are the guardians of a more expressive role. Male valued traits of independence, aggressiveness, and strength are those which are symbolic of power and dominance; qualities valued in our culture. Women display nonverbal behaviors more indicative of greater warmth and interpersonal liking; behaviors which communicate femininity. Women's learned tendency to display these behavioral characteristics reinforces their position of lower status. Societally valued characteristics of femininity necessarily place women in a submissive position in the nonverbal power hierarchy (Frieze & Ramsey, 1976).

One area in nonverbal communication which helps to explain sex-role differences is personal space. Personal space as a kind of nonverbal communication can represent a type of covert power in terms of dominance, authority, and status. In terms of interpersonal distance, it demonstrates that spatial

zones affect and are affected by social hierarchies and that distance can be controlled by the more powerful person(s) (Adler & Iverson, 1974; Frankel & Barnett, 1971; Henley, 1977; Lott & Sommer, 1967). Personal space can be affected by dominance in the amount of space accorded another person and also in the yielding of space to a dominant person (Henley, 1977). While dominant males have larger personal spaces (Frieze & Ramsey, 1976), women typically have small personal zones (Altman & Nelson, 1972; Leibman, 1970). Women stand closer to other women and other people tend to stand closer to women than to men (Sommer, 1969; Willis, 1966).

An example of violating one's personal space is touching. Women are expected to accept as normal, violations of their personal space and bodies (Henley, 1973) and a touch is seen as an assertion of dominance (Goffman, 1956). A lack of well-defined personal territory communicates lower status and submission for women (Frieze & Ramsey, 1976). Henley (1977) suggests that perceived status acts as an important explainer for touching behavior as associated with physical space across the sexes. The basic assumption of the present study sees status as an appropriate focal point in explaining touching behavior. However, mere examination of physiological sex differences in initiating and receiving touch does not necessarily provide sufficient information to better understand nonverbal communication.

A more appropriate way of observing touch from a status perspective is to examine it from a psychological orientation. Status is defined as a dimension of social identity which tells people where they stand in a social order (Swenson, 1973). Status is often associated with preestablished roles (e. g., teacher-student, father-daughter), but without such established dominance/submission role expectations, a person can strive for influence and control because of <u>perceived</u> dominance. Thus, individuals can <u>see</u> themselves and the

person receiving their touch in particular status roles and act accordingly. Since sex appropriate behaviors are susceptible to changing cultural and social trends (Deaux, 1976), it is necessary to determine how individuals view gender and its effects on their interactants.

The present study is concerned with examining the sex variable from a perceived psychological status perspective and its relation to the nonverbal communication variable of touch.

Conceptualization of Variables

Sexual Identity. The sex variable is generally explained by looking at ascribed sex-roles. Individuals are dichotomously classified as males or females merely because of biological differences. Such differences are then associated with expectations based on sex-roles, males being associated with instrumental roles and females with expressive roles. However, recent research findings demonstrate that sex is more appropriately viewed as an identity, a perceived orientation toward degrees of both femininity and masculinity. An individual can see him/herself as being associated with masculine characteristics such as independence, aggression, dominance, etc. and with feminine characteristics such as gentleness, kindness, dependence, etc. Criticisms by Carlson (1970), Constantinople (1973), Block (1973), and Bem (1974) have lead to the postulation that individuals have varying degrees of both sexual characteristics, masculine and feminine.

The term "androgyny" has surfaced to identify individuals who associate themselves with high degrees of both masculinity and femininity. Masculinity and femininity represent complementary domains instead of competing characteristics of possible traits and behaviors, and it is possible for individuals to be both masculine and feminine depending upon various situational appropriateness.

Bem and Lenney (1976) isolate four distinct types of identities: masculine (high masculine-low feminine), feminine (low masculine-high feminine), androgynous (high masculine-high feminine) and undifferentiated (low masculine-low feminine). These identities have demonstrated differences in language use (Eman, 1977), self-evaluation (Eman & Morse, 1977; Spence, Helmreich & Stapp, 1975), communication apprehension (Greenblatt, Hasenauer & Freimuth, 1977), self-disclosure (Greenblatt et al., 1977), exhibited behavior (Bem, 1975; Patton, Jasnowski, & Skerchock, 1977), self-reliance (Rainey, 1976), and persuasibility (Montgomery & Burgoon, 1977).

Sexual identity is an important part of one's self-concept and affects communication with others. From the identity perspective, individuals view themselves as masculine, feminine or any combination thereof and can also see others in such a light. Thus, whether one is male or female, an individual can be viewed as exhibiting masculine and/or feminine behavior.

Sexually Identified Situations. The importance of considering the situational context in nonverbal communication research has been reiterated by Forston and Larson (1968), Jourard (1966), Kauffman (1971), and Watson (1969). One important aspect of communicative behavior resides in the definition of the situation. Social encounters are governed by implicit or explicit rules that order and control interaction. These norms are constructed from past experiences with similar situations. Individuals possess information about another person from prior encounters and can therefore predict in general ways the responses that will follow one's actions (Kauffman, 1971). Even if personal familiarity is not a factor, one may predict on the basis of prior knowledge of behaviors expressed by one or more of the roles which categorize the other interactant in the perceiver's mind. Therefore, how one perceives, and how that perception is incorporated with other variables to determine behavioral choice, is important (Kauffman, 1971).

Research projects examining touching behavior, such as Leibowitz and Andersen (1976) ask global questions about touching members of same or opposite sex. However, such studies reveal little about consistency of touching behavior for specified individuals in particular situations. In relation to the status perspective, Fleishman and Marwell (1977) support the necessity of considering a person's frame of reference, a psychological factor, as a part of the situation. The present study considers the importance of the situation and is concerned with touching behavior exhibited toward/by specific target people.

Because the present authors are interested in the sex variable, situations are identified according to sexually identified behavior, females and males exhibiting masculine and feminine behaviors (examples are found in Appendix A). How the subject sees that person will affect whether he/she will want to touch and be touched by that person. Relating this concept to the previously discussed assumptions about status, masculine behavior is associated with high status being operationally defined as aggresiveness, dominance, independence, assertive, etc. Feminine behavior is identified as low status being operationally defined as dependence, kindness, other orientation, etc. According to the exhibited behavior by the target person, one would expect different individuals to elicit different amounts of touch. However, it should be noted that inherent within touching behavior is the view one has of oneself in relation to status, Thus, how the subject sees him/herself according to status and how the target person is viewed in relation to status both are expected to affect touching behavior.

Because this study serves as a beginning point in examining the differences of touching behavior by individuals identified according to sexual identity, the following research question is proposed:

R_1: Do individuals with differing sexual identities express different amounts of touching behavior?

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Subjects

Subjects were 199 undergraduates from an original sample of 240 Ss enrolled in interpersonal and small group communication courses at Bowling Green State University.

Instrumentation

Sexual Identity. This study viewed the independent variable of sexual identity as a subject's psychological orientation to both masculine and feminine characteristics and utilized the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI) (Bem, 1974). The BSRI has reported internal consistency scores of .86 and .86 for masculinity and .80 and .82 for femininity across two samples (Bem, 1974). Test-retest reliability indicated high scores over a four-week interval (masculinity = .90, femininity = .90, and androgyny = .93) for a college sample population.

The BSRI produces scores indicating degree of association with both masculinity and femininity. As suggested by Bem and Watson (1976), medians of these scores are then used to divide Ss into one of four categories: masculine (high masculine-low feminine), feminine (low masculine-high feminine), androgynous (high masculine-high feminine), and undifferentiated (low masculine-low feminine). For the present study, median scores of 98 for both masculinity and femininity were used yielding 51 masculine identities, 60 feminine identities, 50 androgynous identities, and 38 undifferentiated identities.

Touching Behavior. This study was interested in examining touching behavior as related to sexually identified situations and a modification of the Touch Avoidance Measure (TAM) (Leibowitz & Andersen, 1976) was used. A

copy of the instrument appears in Appendix B. Of the original eighteen items used by Leibowitz and Andersen, twelve were selected by the present authors and were worded so as to apply to a specific target person.

Leibowitz and Andersen (1976) reported two dimensions associated with the TAM instrument: touch avoidance of same sex persons and touch avoidance of the opposite sex. The procedures used in this study called for subjects to respond to the touching behavior questions according to a prespecified target person and, the twelve instrument items were factor analyzed via principal factors followed by orthogonal rotation in the varimax case. Initial communality estimates were squared multiple correlations. An eigenvalue cutoff of 1.0 was chosen to determine the number of factors to extract and one factor was found (See Table 1). Thus, the sum score on one dimension measure was used to measure touching behavior with the high score associated with higher touching behavior. The overall item reliability was computed at .96 by Armor's (1972) theta coefficient.

Table 1

The target situations given to subjects were classified according to biological sex and sexually identified behavior. Four situations were used showing a male exhibiting behavior typically identified as masculine and a male exhibiting typically identified feminine behavior, and two females showing similar behaviors. In order to assure that these situations were actually perceived as masculine or feminine, eight original situations were given to seven graduate students. The four receiving the highest ratings on the desired type of behavior were then given to 19 pilot Ss enrolled in undergraduate communication courses who validated that the situations provided in Appendix A did show the desired sexually identified situations. The situations

included the target persons of John (a male exhibiting masculine typed behavior), Jeff (a male exhibiting feminine typed behavior), Barbara (a female exhibiting masculine typed behavior) and Susan (a female exhibiting feminine typed behavior.

The touching behavior scores produced by Ss were factored for all situations yielding four distinct factors according to situation (See Table 2). Thus, the factors were labeled John, Jeff, Barbara, and Susan. Because these situations produced distinct measures of touching behavior, they were

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Table 2

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treated as four separate dependent variables. Reliability estimates for these dependent variables (factor scores) were also computed using Armor's theta coefficient (Armor, 1972). The coefficients for the individual variables were: (1) .96; (2) .92; (3) .87; and, (4) .71.

Procedures

Subjects were asked by one of the experimenters to complete the BSRI in regularly scheduled classes. Eighteeen days later they were asked by another experimenter to complete the touching behavior measures for the four situations. Situations were randomly ordered to neutralize order effects. Upon completion of the study, subjects were informed of its purpose.

Design and Data Analysis

The research question in this study was concerned with examining four levels of one independent variable and four dependent variables. In order to determine if the mean vectors of the four groups were significantly different, a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was performed and a multiple discriminant analysis (MULDIS) was used to determine the linear combinations of

the dependent variable dimensions maximizing the differences among the four groups. Plotting of centroids provided a visual examination of differences among groups and across situations. Alpha was set at .05.

RESULTS

The MANOVA was significant ($F = 1.7999$, $df = 12$ and 508.2757; $p < .04$), thus, affirming the proposed research question that individuals with differing sexual identities do express different amounts of touching behavior.

MULDIS produced standardized discriminant function coefficients of .2147, -.8569, .7017, and .1428 for masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated identities respectively (See Table 3). The first discriminant function

Table 3

($F = 21.3612$; $df = 12$; $p < .04$) was significant, accounting for 58% of the variance (See Table 4). Thus, the centroids (multivariate means weighted according to discriminant function coefficients) were plotted in unidimensional

Table 4

space. This analysis showed that maximum separation of 1.16 points occurred between the androgynous and the feminine identities with the androgynous demonstrating the highest amounts of touching behavior. The androgynous and masculine means were separated by .44 points, the masculine and undifferentiated were separated by .26 points, and the undifferentiated and feminine means by .46 points (See Table 5).

Table 5

Further analysis indicated that the means of the four situations differed as to the amount of touching behavior associated with the specified person (See Table 6). The overall means with N = 199 were $\bar{x}$ = 31.95 for John, $\bar{x}$ = 39.25 for Barbara, $\bar{x}$ = 42.69 for Jeff, and $\bar{x}$ = 43.29 for Susan, indicating that John (the male exhibiting masculine behavior) was associated with the least amounts of touching. Using Duncan's Multiple Range test (1955), the following comparisons demonstrated significant differences: John and Susan, Barbara and Susan, John and Jeff, and John and Barbara. The differences between Susan and Jeff and Barbara and Jeff were not significant.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that individuals with differing sexual identities do express different amounts of touching behavior. The central concern of this study was to examine the sex variable from a psychological orientation where an individual can associate with both masculine and feminine characteristics and any combination thereof, which then provides them with a view of their status in relation to others. This study also supports the need for an examination of touching behavior exhibited and received from specific target people classified according to sexual identification.

The identities examined in this study were those operationalized by Bem (1974) and Bem and Watson (1976) as masculine, feminine, androgynous, and undifferentiated. Previous research findings indicate differences among these identities in such areas as language use, behavior, and persuasibility. This study adds to the knowledge of such differences in the area of nonverbal communication. Classification according to how one perceives him/herself as associated with masculine and feminine characteristics appears to be a means of explaining sex differences in touching behavior.

This study indicates that those individuals who associate with high degrees of both masculinity and femininity (androgynous) exhibit the highest amounts of touching behavior. In Henley's (1973) terms, this person would be one who can identify with both superior and inferior status perspectives and can be explained in light of the conceptualization of androgyny. Androgyny is viewed as a multidimensional view of one's sexual identity with high degrees of association with both masculinity and femininity. From past experience and association with a variety of sexually identified situations, the androgynous individual is able to identify with either their perceived affiliation with masculine or feminine qualities according to the situation. When an androgynous identity perceives the target person as masculine or feminine, he/she can adapt their perceived association with status in relation to that person. The centroid plotting of the androgynous identity shows that it is the identity with the highest amounts of touching behavior.

Using the assumptions of Henley's (1973; 1974; 1977) theoretical explanation that touching behavior is associated with status differences - the perceived superior person touching the inferior person more - the androgynous identity, because of their multidimensional association with like characteristics of target individuals can see themselves as closer to that person and do not see such diversified differences in status discrepancy. Thus, it would not appear as fearful, risky, or unacceptable to touch others. However, even the androgynous identity does see some status differences because this identity follows the norm of touching the masculine male least and the feminine female the most. Differences in this identity however, are not as marked as other identities.

The identity with the second highest amounts of touching behavior was the masculine identity. This can be explained according to Henley's status

assumption. A person affiliated with high degrees of masculinity sees themself as assertive, independent, aggressive, etc. which are adjectives associated with dominance. Thus, this person would be expected to view themself as higher in status and view others in inferior positions, thus exhibiting higher degrees of touching behavior. When one breaks down the masculine identities' touching behavior in relation to the various situations, it can be noted that John (male exhibiting masculine behavior) is touched by masculine identities least and Susan (female exhibiting feminine behavior) the most. Even Barbara, the female exhibiting masculine behavior is touched less than the male exhibiting feminine behavior (Jeff). So, instead of supporting the generalization that males do not touch other males because of feared homosexual tendencies, individuals associated with typically classified male characteristics touch according to perceived status. Masculine identities touch perceived feminine individuals more than perceived masculine individuals.

This same generalization holds true for the feminine identities. (See Table 6). The norm is to touch masculine identities less than feminine identities regardless of biological sex. Thus, this study indicates that the type of person being perceived according to sexual identification does affect touching behavior. The factor analysis indicating four distinct factors associated with the situations reiterates the concept that the person being thought of and the individual's perceived sexual identification affects touching behavior. The differences in the Duncan Multiple Range test show differences between both masculines as related to both feminines, thus indicating acceptance of the status theoretical explanation.

Several additional observations can be drawn from this study. First, this study utilizes a modified version of a previously used self-report measure for touching (Leibowitz & Andersen). This instrument was found to report high

reliability scores and to be reliable over four situations. Thus, this study lends support toward the use of such an instrument to measure touching behavior. The authors admit that until the instrument's reported perceived touching can be related to actual touching behaviors, it can not be asserted as a complete measure of touch. However, this study does lend additional support toward the use of such a measure.

Second, the differences of touching behavior across situations classified according to sexually identified typed behavior indicates that past research findings asking individuals to think of a same or opposite sex friend is not entirely valid. The subject could be thinking of a feminine male or a masculine female and the present study suggests that there are differences between touching behavior associated with such people. Thus, past researchers could have used heterogeneous data in originally conceived homogeneous cells. Furthermore, the relational definition of situations in terms of degree of friendship or acquaintance could influence subject perceptions of normative behaviors. This study suggests that a more viable manner of measuring touching behavior is to provide target persons which exhibit manipulated behaviors in designated interactional settings.

This study lends support to the multidimensional approach of the androgynous identity. Past research has indicated that such a view provides the individual with a variety of experiences and types of individuals. As Eman (1977) and Eman and Morse (1977) suggest, the androgynous individual may be more flexible and adaptative to situations increasing their interpersonal competency. This study suggests that the androgynous identity demonstrates that kind of adaptability in one area of nonverbal communication, touching. The androgynous identity does not appear as threatened in their touching behavior as other identities because, according to the assumptions of this study, they do not see the other as discrepant in status.

CONCLUSION

This study was grounded in the theoretical assumptions of the status discrepancy perspective to touching behavior. From the results, it lends further support to that theoretical rationale. It also supports a realistic manner of classifying individuals by psychological association with masculine and feminine characteristics and not merely placing people into an independent variable classification according to biological differences. How one sees him/herself according to an identity perspective is a more accurate way of explaining touching behavior.

The significant differences across situations and the significant factor analysis results lend support to the importance of considering the perceived individual to touch or be touched by. This study shows significant differences associated with sexually identified target people in touching behavior.

This one study does not allow the researchers to make sweeping generalizations about one's touching behavior. Limitations of the use of a paper-pencil test of touching behavior and isolated situations do not allow the present authors to draw conclusive generalizations about touch. Instead, it does allow one to add to their existing knowledge of touching behavior and the sex variable. With such an important nonverbal communication variable as touch, additional explanation and research adding to our understanding of the theoretical assumptions of the phenomenon allow us to further our quest for theoretical understanding of nonverbal communication.

Table 1

ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE OF INSTRUMENT ITEMS

Item	
1	.65*
2	.62*
3	.76*
4	.42*
5	.81*
6	.70*
7	.66*
8	.77*
9	.67*
10	.69*
11	.75*
12	.79*
Eigenvalue =	5.9

Table 2

ROTATED FACTOR STRUCTURE OF TOUCHING BEHAVIOR ACROSS SITUATION

ITEMS		I	II	III	IV
JOHN	1	-.10	.59*	-.06	-.00
	2	-.06	.57*	.02	.10
	3	-.04	.77*	-.05	-.03
	4	.04	.47*	.16	.04
	5	-.03	.80*	.03	-.08
	6	-.00	.67*	-.00	.03
	7	.00	.67*	.10	.09
	8	.01	.82*	.04	.01
	9	-.03	.61*	.12	.02
	10	-.09	.67*	-.11	-.04
	11	.10	.80*	-.01	-.11
	12	.01	.76*	-.03	-.03
JEFF	1	-.14	-.08	.64*	.04
	2	-.01	.07	.54*	.19
	3	-.10	-.04	.63*	.15
	4	.05	.22	.41*	.14
	5	.03	.01	.77*	.13
	6	-.04	-.03	.57*	.15
	7	.04	.14	.68*	.06
	8	.02	.03	.82*	.03
	9	.05	.04	.53*	.18
	10	-.09	-.12	.61*	.08
	11	.08	.12	.54*	-.04
	12	.12	-.06	.70*	.01

ITEMS		I	II	III	IV
BARBARA	1	.59*	-.15	.01	.08
	2	.53*	-.05	-.07	.08
	3	.74*	-.11	.09	.06
	4	.40*	.04	.08	..30
	5	.81*	-.04	.02	.22
	6	.64*	.04	-.05	.29
	7	.55*	.01	-.01	.33
	8	.76*	.04	-.04	.18
	9	.67*	-.02	.05	.29
	10	.71*	-.07	-.00	.07
	11	.77*	.13	-.11	.14
	12	.81*	-.01	-.03	.09
SUSAN	1	.08	-.02	.12	.52*
	2	.06	.10	.11	.65*
	3	.14	.08	.16	.70*
	4	.25	.01	.07	.31*
	5	.18	-.06	.11	.68*
	6	.13	-.01	.05	.63*
	7	.24	-.05	.02	.65*
	8	.25	-.05	.07	.64*
	9	.16	-.01	.16	.68*
	10	.02	.03	.09	.59*
	11	.15	.01	.07	.71*
	12	.17	.02	.08	.77*
Eigenvalues		8.49	6.04	5.03	2.81

Table 3

DISCRIMINATION DATA FOR COMPARISON OF CENTROIDS

MEANS

Group	John	Jeff	Barbara	Susan
1. Masculine	31.61	40.71	37.75	43.55
2. Feminine	31.88	44.62	38.30	43.60
3. Androgynous	32.68	42.58	42.20	43.66
4. Undifferentiated	31.58	42.45	38.68	41.97

STANDARDIZED DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION COEFFICIENTS

1) .2147 2) -.8569 3) .7017 4) .1428

CENTROIDS (MULTIVARIATE MEANS)

Androgynous	=	1.59
Masculine	=	1.15
Undifferentiated	=	.89
Feminine	=	.43

Table 4

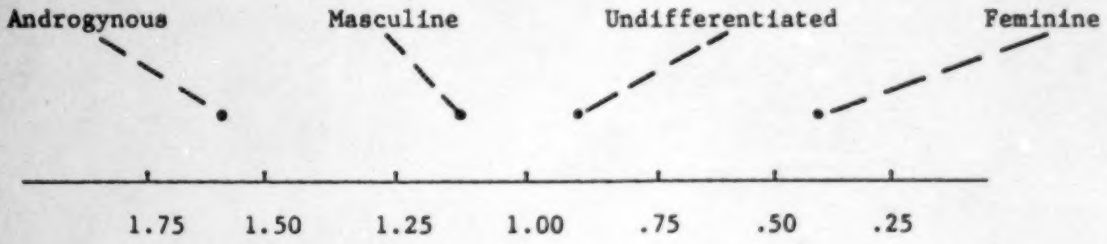
BARTLETT'S CHI SQUARE TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE
FOR THE THREE DISCRIMINANT FUNCTIONS

Root	χ^2	df	p
1	21.3612	12	.04*
2	9.0679	6	.17
3	1.7946	2	.41

*Significant at the .05 level

Table 5

CENTROIDS ACROSS SEXUAL-IDENTITY GROUPS



Androgynous	1.59	Undifferentiated	.89
Masculine	1.15	Feminine	.43

Table 6

MEAN COMPARISONS OF SEXUALLY IDENTIFIED SITUATIONS

GROUP:	JOHN	JEFF	BARBARA	SUSAN	GRAND MEAN
Masculine (n=51)	31.61	40.71	37.73	43.55	38.44 (N=204)
Feminine (n=60)	31.88	44.62	38.30	43.60	39.60 (N=240)
Androgynous (n=50)	32.68	42.58	42.20	43.66	40.28 (N=200)
Undifferentiated (n=38)	31.58	42.45	38.68	41.97	38.67 (N=152)

	JOHN	BARBARA	JEFF	SUSAN
Grand Means (N=199)	31.95	39.25	42.69	43.29

(Underlined means do not differ significantly via Duncan's multiple range test)

Appendix A

Sexually Identified Situations

John (male exhibiting masculine behavior)

You have been invited to a business dinner with John at one of Chicago's finest restaurants. As you both enter the establishment, the host approaches and expresses his delight that Mr. Saline and his companion wish to dine at L'habitat and escorts you to a table. After ordering the meal and wine, John suggests methods regarding its preparation and then turns to you and relates his career ambitions emphasizing the importance of status, power, and "being number one" in life. John does not appear particularly interested in your career goals. Suddenly, he pauses and snaps his fingers at your waiter, demanding an explanation about the slow arrival of your meal, becoming more and more enraged as the discussion proceeds. Angered, John expresses his discontent with the service and asks for your coats and the two of you march out of the restaurant.

Jeff (male exhibiting feminine behavior)

During a walk in the park, you and Jeff have decided it would be fun to rent a tandem bike at one of the stands located at the edge of the park. When you reach the shop, only one bike is left and you feel very fortunate to have arrived in time to rent the remaining bike. As Jeff prepares to pay the manager the rental fee, a loud couple, apparently friends of the manager, approach the stand and demand that they be able to take the bike. The manager escorts the couple through the gate and to the bike, ignoring Jeff. Jeff, surprised, looks at you, sighs, shrugs his shoulders, and he gently escorts you away.

Barbara (female exhibiting masculine behavior)

You and Barbara have decided to go to lunch at one of the nicer local restaurants to discuss Barbara's upcoming promotion in the Fastex Corporation. As you walk in, the waitress asks you for your reservations and seats you at a cramped table next to the kitchen entrance. Barbara forcefully tells the waitress that the table is completely unacceptable and chooses a location near the center of the dining room which is much nicer. Barbara studies the menu and selects a fine lunch for the two of you insisting that with her new position, she can afford to pick up the tab.

Susan (female exhibiting feminine behavior)

You have just met Susan at a club meeting regarding service projects and fund raising activities. Susan has many ideas and hesistantly suggests to you a carnival, feeling that it would allow the student body a chance to express childlike behaviors. She appears embarrassed, but very flattered when you tell her that the carnival is a marvelous idea. After listening to the others' suggestions presented during the meeting, you turn to Susan and encourage her to express her idea about the carnival. She responds by blushing, looking at the floor, and quietly says, "Why don't you, you know as much about it as I?"

Appendix B

Touching Behavior Instrument

Instructions:
Attached you will find four examples of individuals followed by 12 statements concerning feelings about touching that person. Please indicate the degree to which each statement applies to you by circling whether you

1 = Strongly Agree
2 = Agree
3 = Undecided
4 = Disagree
5 = Strongly Disagree

Please respond to all statements, being honest as possible. All responses are anonymous. After completing the example, please go one to the next.

Please respond to the following statements in relation to JOHN JEFF BARBARA SUSAN

		SA	A	UN	D	SD
1.	I find it difficult to let this person touch me.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Touching this person would make me uncomfortable.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	This person reminds me of a friend and I like to touch that friend.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I wish I were free to show emotions by touching this person.	1	2	3	4	5
5.	When this person touches me I find it unpleasant.	1	2	3	4	5
6.	I would think it was vulgar if this person touched me.	1	2	3	4	5
7.	People shouldn't be so uptight about touching a person like this.	1	2	3	4	5
8.	I like it when persons such as this touch me.	1	2	3	4	5
9.	When I see this person and another of the same sex hugging, it revolts me.	1	2	3	4	5
10.	I would put my arm around persons like this whom I encounter.	1	2	3	4	5
11.	This person would enjoy it if I touched her/him.	1	2	3	4	5
12.	A hug from this person would be a true sign of friendship.	1	2	3	4	5

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